



CBD and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Opportunities for synchronizing with the SEEA revision process

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The Convention

One of the three “Rio Conventions”:

- Three objectives: conservation, sustainable use, and fair and equitable benefit sharing
- 193 Parties; entry into force 29 December 1993
- Institutions:
 - Conference of the Parties (COP); COP-10: October 2010, Nagoya, Japan
 - Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)
 - Open-ended Working Groups; other ad-hoc bodies as necessary
 - Secretariat
- New Strategic Plan for biodiversity 2011-2020
- Various programmes of work
- Protocols:
 - Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; 160 Parties; entry into force 11 September 2003
 - Nagoya Protocol on ABS

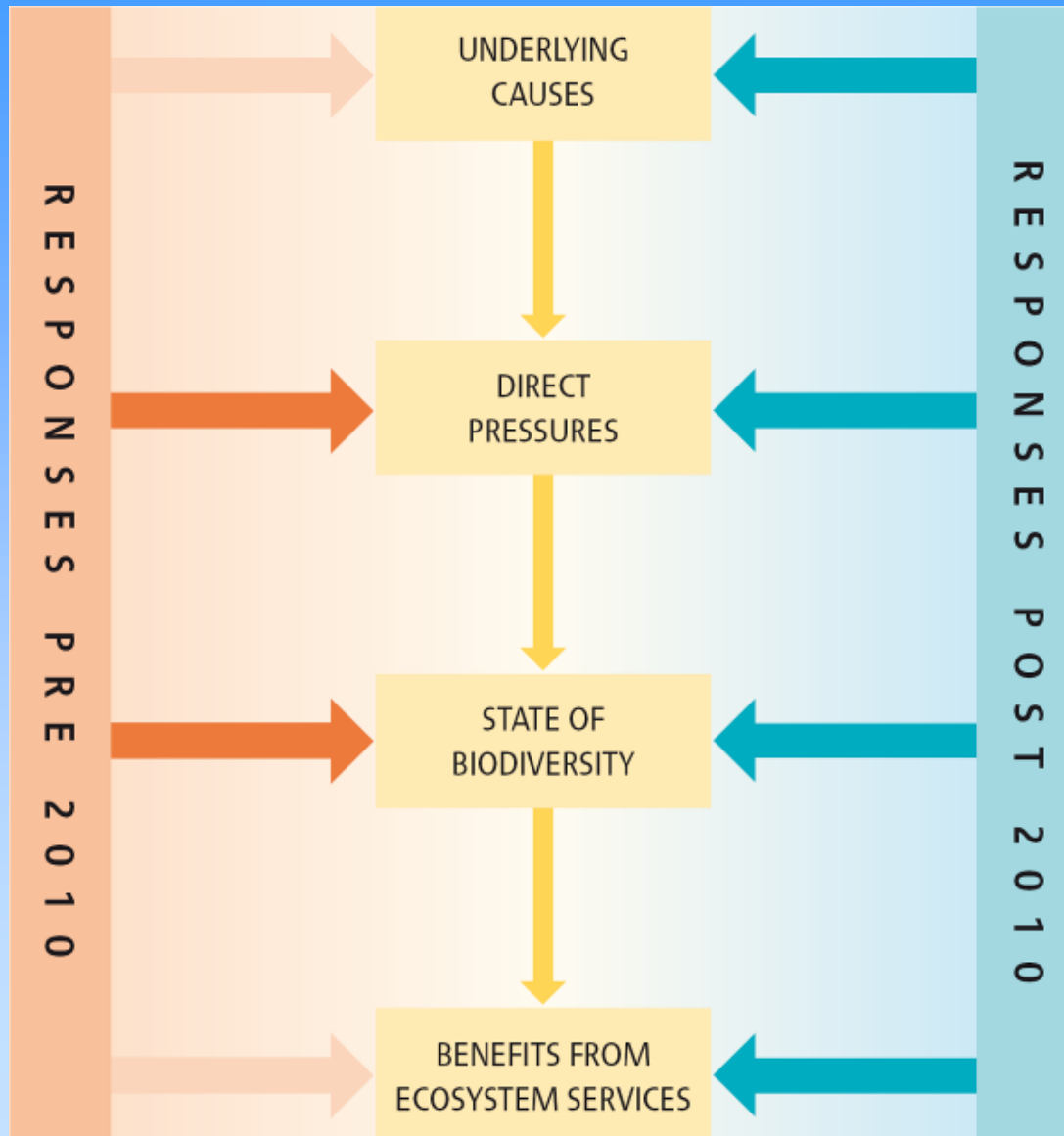


Strategic Plan

- Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 adopted by COP-10 in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010.
- SP contains frequent references to **ecosystem services** (starting with the vision and rationale, and in particular strategic goal D).
- Vision: *Living in Harmony with Nature*. By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, **maintaining ecosystem services**, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.
- Mission: Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 **ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services**, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication.



Strategic Plan



- 5 strategic goals
- 20 global headline targets (Aichi targets)



Strategic Plan

UN Decade for Biodiversity

The United Nations General Assembly:

*Decides, following the invitation of COP-10, to **declare 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity**, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,*

Requests the Secretary-General, in this regard, in consultation with Member States, to lead the coordination of the activities of the Decade on behalf of the UN system, with the support of the CBD secretariat and the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant UN funds, programmes and agencies, and

Invites Member States in a position to do so to contribute, on a voluntary basis, to the funding of the activities of the Decade.



Government of Japan



Strategic Plan

Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

Target 1: By 2020, People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts ...

Target 3: By 2020, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed

Target 4: By 2020, Governments, business and stakeholders have plans for sustainable production and consumption and keep the impacts resource use within safe ecological limits.

Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Target 6: By 2020 all stocks managed and harvested sustainably, so that overfishing is avoided

Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved through systems of protected areas.....

Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives is maintained,

Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services are restored and safeguarded,

Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems,

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits Sharing is in force and operational

Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected.

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Target 20: By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources,, should increase substantially .



Strategic Plan: implementation

COP-10 urges Parties and other Governments, with the support of organizations, to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and in particular to:

- By 2012:** Develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets, as a flexible framework, with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets,
- By 2014:** Review, and as appropriate update and revise, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including by integrating their national targets into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, adopted as a policy instrument,
- Use the revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, as appropriate, economic sectors and spatial planning processes,...

(decision X/2, paragraphs 3 (b) to (d))



Relevance of SEEA

SEEA as a mainstreaming tool

- **Strategic goal A:** *Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society.*
 - **Aichi Target two:**

“By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.”
- ➔ UN SEEA guidance natural to look at as a starting point for orientation and guidance on environmental accounting



Relevance of SEEA

SEEA as reporting system for monitoring implementation of revised NBSAPs in accordance with the SP

- **COP-10:** Parties are to “*monitor and review the implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in accordance with the Strategic Plan and their national targets making use of the set of indicators developed for the Strategic Plan as a flexible framework*”
- The set of global indicators is currently under development (AHTEG will meet 20-24 June 2011)

Applications of revised UN SEEA at national level could help achieving this task, in particular with regard to those targets focussing on ecosystem services

➔ SEEA work on ecosystem accounting could be informed by CBD work on global indicators



Relevance of SEEA

For instance:

“By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable” (target 14)

- water provisioning, regulation and purification are critically important services provided by ecosystems, underpinned by biodiversity, and essential to sustainable development;
- there is a clear scientific and technical basis to strengthen attention to water across all relevant interests and programmes of work of the Convention.

(decision X/28 on inland water biodiversity)



Summary

1. Integration, as appropriate, of biodiversity values into national accounts, one of the mainstreaming targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity
2. Strengthened ecosystem accounting, and SEEA guidance thereon, could play a useful role in monitoring implementation of revised NBSAPs
3. Achieving progress on ecosystem accounting, including guidance thereon as part of the revised SEEA, will be very useful, and CEEA's commitment to deliver will facilitate planning
4. Biodiversity components in SEEA ecosystem accounting guidance could be informed by pertinent CBD work



United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

www.cbd.int/sp/sp

www.cbd.int/nbsap